NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES CORDON BENNETT,

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JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and de-ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Many or Mantua-NIBLO'S GARDEN, Breadway-Four Lovers-Katey-ROWERY THEATRE, Howery-Merchant of Venice-

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—Senious Panilt WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway-Little TREASURE-

WOOD'S MINSTERLS, 444 Broadway - ETHIOPIAN PER

BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPER HOUSE, 539 Broad-

Bew York, Friday, December 7, 1855.

Mails for the Pacific.

PM NEW YORK HERALD—CALIFORNIA EDITION.
The United States mail steamship George Law, Capt.

Bernden, will leave this port this afternoon at two
solock, for Aspinwell.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific The New York Wassey Herard—California edition so taining the intest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at elevan o'clock in the norming. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpense, ignores will please send in their orders as early as possi-

The News. We have highly important news from Washing ton. It is stated in the most positive manner that a despatch has been received from Mr. Buchanan, relative to the alleged violation of our neutrality laws by British agents in enlisting men for the Crimea, the tenor of which is that the British government decline giving such explanations as have been demanded by our government. It is also stated that the governments of San Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica, have strongly protested against the action of Minister Wheeler in acknowledging the authority of the Walker administration in Nicaragua. These delicate and intricate questions now occupy the attention of the Cabinet. How they will extricate themselves from their dilemma remains to be seen. A day or two will doubtless give us more detailed information upon these important points.

In the United States Senate yesterday Mr. Hale called up his resolution requesting information rela-tive to the condition of affairs in Kansas, but at the suggestion of Mr. Hunter consented to withdraw it until after the receipt of the President's message. Nothing further was done. The House went throt six hellots for Speaker, and then adjourned. After the adjournment several caucuses were held, with the hope of effecting some arrangement which may lead to an organization. There are many specula tions affeat, and sage predictions are ventured on with regard to the final result, but they are scarcely worth a moment's consideration. The democrats of the House have not flinched as yet, while their opponents are wavering, and angry and impatient.

This is a significant symptom.

The committee appointed at the last session of the Legislature to inquire into and report upon the alleged corrupt practices connected with the police courts of this city, have been holding meetings in the City Hall for the past day or two. The testimony elicited, as will be seen by the report given in another part of to-day's paper, is most interesting, and shows the urgent necessity of reform in the criminal courts of our city. It is charged by Mayor Wood and ex-Justices Roome and Clarke, that the policemen detailed at the several courts, the keepers of prisons, and others connected with them, have a regular system of black mail, and a well-understood tariff of rates, whereby unfortunate prisoners are fleeced outrageously. Suspicion is also thrown on the magistrates and clerks, who cannot be ignorant of these nefarious proceedings. An interesting process known as "roping in" is also described by one of the witnesses.

reading of a communication from the Chief of Police, protesting against the action of the Board in declaring his office vacant, and setting forth the reasons why such action was illegal, was called for, but the President ruled that, owing to its offensive ness, it could not be received. Upon an appeal from this decision the Chair was sustained by a vote of ten to seven. We, however, print elsewhere the rejected protest of the Chief, in which he repudiates the charge of alienage, and declares himself able to substantiate his statements whenever the proper time shall arrive for him to do so. There is still work for Briggs and Branch to do.

It is stated that a movement is on foot in Texas to induce the Legislature of that State to instruct Senator Sam Houston to resign, on account of his anti-Southern sentiments.

The steamship St. Louis, which left Havre and Southampton on the 21st ult., arrived at this port yesterday, and the European mails of the 24th, brought by the America at Boston, reached this city at a late hour last night. Our files furnish some interesting matter. Thirteen alfied officers, including an English Deputy Assissant Commissary Gene ral, with thirty other men, were killed by the sud den explosion of a French artillery park near in-kermann, in the Crimea. Two hundred and thirtyseven men were wounded by the same accident. A destructive fire in Paris had consumed a large supply of army food rations on the 18th uit. The most friendly relations existed between the Emperor of Russia and the Shah of Persia. The English journals explain the war feeling of the United States Cabinet on the ground of an electioneering bait to the people. They endeavor to throw ridicule on the statements made by our countrymen who had travelled in the Crimea as to the actual state of affairs

By way of New Orleans we have later news from Havana. There was no political intelligence. Business was brisk. Sugar and molasses had advanced, but the market was unsettled.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 1,000 bales, at about jc. decline, though the market was somewhat unsettled, as dealers were waiting for tis receipt of the America's letters. Flour was he avy, and prices easier for common and medium gr ades. Wheat was 2c. a 3c. per bashel lower, with unbderate sales. Corn was also dull, and sold at \$1 a \$1 01, closing at \$1. Rye was active, with a good demand for Germany, and for export to which 25, 000 bushels were purchased, at \$1 31 a \$1 32. Pork was dull at \$20 50 a \$21 for mess, and \$18 75 for prime. Beef was quiet, while lard was active and firm, with free sales at full prices. Coffee was firm but quiet. Sugars were inactive-dealers were waiting steamer's letters. Room for Liverpool was reduced, while rates were firmer, with more offer ing. Rates to Havre were also higher, being \$1 for flour, 25c, for grain and &c. for cotton. There were two charters to Havre and one to Liverpool.

Telegraphic despatches from numerous points along the line of the Eric canal, give us the gratifying intelligence that inland pavigation continues un-The weather was mild, with every prospect of its continuing so for some days to come. In view of these facts, the Canal Commissioners will, in all probability, conclude to still further extend the period for closing the canals. The least extension is of vast importance just now.

Congress-Fourth Day upon the Speaker-No Go.-The President on the Affairs of Hanes.

The philosophers of Congress have wasted another day in their vain efforts to elect a Speaker by a majority upon such a divison of parties as can only command a plurality. Their several experimental votes yesterday differ from those of the three preceding days in no very material particulars. We find the name of Marshall, of Kentneky, withdrawn as the candidate of the Southern Know Nothings, and that of Smith, of Alabama, substituted, but with no greater promise of an election.

There are three ways by which a Speaker may readily be elected—by ballot, by a plu-rality, or by a rule knocking off at every vote-never to come on again-all those last voted for having less than twenty votes, and the next lowest candidate. By ballot the opposition elements could come to a fusion, perhaps; whereas, by the viva voce system, the vote of every man has to be blabbed out, without the slightest regard to the delicacy of such members as would prefer to do the thing more quietly and confidentially. We fear, however, that it is too late for the ballot, and that if it were tried, the more ferocious of the black republicans would unite with the democrats to defeat it. The plurality system, by which Mr. Cobb was elected in 1849, may next be resorted to; but if the democrats and national Know Nothings will persist in a majority election, they may accomplish it by the dropping system. Finally, a Speaker may be elected by keeping at it as they stand, and trusting to luck. Sebastopol was not taken in a week; but it was taken, after a fashion, by keeping at it.

Mr. Hale's resolution calling upon the President for a copy, if any, of his despatch to Governor Shannon of Kansas, concerning his demand for United States troops to restore law and order in the Territory, lies over till Menday. In the meantime the President has caused to be published the correspondence in question, from which it appears that he can't give a definite answer to the Governor till he receives his letter in the regular way by mail, all the way from Kansas, including the irregularities and mishaps of the running machinery of the Post Office Department. But, war or no war in Kansas, the President cannot undertake to interfere by telegraph. It is not according to routine; and besides, he desires to be mixed up as little with this Kansas business as possible-always has desired it. There is one point gained, however, in the publication of his telegraphic correspondence with Governor Shannon. It does away the necessity of Hale's resolution, and prevents the tender-footed Northern democrats of the House from entertaining uncomfortable suspicions and notions of rebellion.

We are informed that Senators Jones, of Tennessee; Benjamin, of Louisiana; Toombs, of Georgia, and Pratt, of Maryland-heretofore among the "live whigs"-may all of them henceforward be counted among the living democracy, of the hard shell type. Mr. Fish, our Senatorial colleague of Mr. Seward, has given out that he belongs to no party at preent, and must be counted in the appointment of the committees of the Senate as an outsider. Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, and Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, having gone over to the Koow Nothings, meanwhile, we may expect a very interesting organization of the Senate committees by the democratic caucus which will settle that business. Finally, let us "have no fears of the morrow. Sufficient for he day is the evil thereof."

THE SLAVERY AGITATION-THE EXTREMES MEETING-NORTHERN ABOLITIONISM VERSUS SOUTHERN RETALIATION .- The bill passed by the last Massachusetts Legislature, nullifying the l'ugitive Slave law and providing pains and penalties against all such State officers as shall presume to take any part in the business of restoring a runaway slave to his master, and other proceedings in other Northern Ledislatures directed against the institution of slavery, are working out their natural consequences in the South.

The Southern retaliatory movements, of which we have already informed our readers, are:--

1. The annual message of the Governor of Georgia, and the bill of "garnishments" introduced into the Legislature for the confiscation of certain Northern claims as an offset for kidnapped negroes hereafter.

2. The message of the Governor of Alaba ma, and the corresponding resolutions introduced into the Assembly of that State.

3. The message of the Governor of South

Carolina upon the subject. .
4. The message of the Governor of Virgipla-some extracts from which we published vesterday.

Our letter from Richmond, in this paper, shows that the General Assembly of the Old Dominion are even more intensely excited than the Governor. They propose a series of retaliations against Massachusetts and her abolition sisterhood; and the active reorganization of the whole Virginia mititia force, in view of the dreaded ultimatum of an appeal to arms in defence of Southern rights, Southern property and Southern social institutions, against Northern fanaticism and Northern aggressions.

No doubt these retaliatory examples will be followed up, more or less, by every Southern State in the Union; and their immediate effect will be to widen the breach in Congress between the Southern members of both houses, and the Northern free soilers that have been thrown in among them, on account of the feebleness of Mr. Pierce's administration, and the furore and hubbub raised throughout the North upon the heels of the Nebraska bill. We see, too, in the resolution introduced by Mr. Hale into the Senate at Washington, that the black republicans are resolved that this renewed and threatening agitation should not lack the combustible necessary to keep the fire hotly burning. With such symptoms before us of a violent sectional struggle in 1856, we are passing out of the present year into the active excitements of the Presidential campaign. What is to be the end of all this we know not; but we know enough to perceive that slavery will be the ruling question upon the Presidency, and that men and parties will be elevated or destroyed according to their merits or draw-

backs upon this paramount question of slavery. Meantime the indignation of the South against such seditious acts of Northern legislation as the "Personal Liberty bill" of Massachusetts, and against the parties concerned in it, is perfectly natural and justifiable; and whatever may be the extremities to which the Southern States may go in their acts of retaliation, they will have at least the merit of self-defence against impudent intermeddlers in the affairs of their neighbors.

The proceedings of Congress present several questions in a branch of parliamentary law that is assuming an unwouted importance. Or dinarily contestants base their claus on ill judged practices of party zealots, an the contest does not rise above a squabble of potiti cians; but a case has arisen in the Senate of the United States which it has been feared may lead to a conflict between State and national authority; and hence we may briefly re-

view its positions.

The constitution of the State of Illinois provides that the Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts shall not be eligible to any other office of public trust or profit in that State, or the United States, Guring the term for which they were elected, nor for one year thereafter; and all votes given for either of them for any elective office, except that of Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Courts, shall be void. The Honorable Lyman Trumbull, who has just taken his sent in the United States Senate, was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and was commissioned for nine years from the 24th dsy of June, 1852, and thirteen Senators and twenty-four Representatives in the Legislature of that State argued that all votes cast for that gentleman for the office of United States Senator were therefore null and void. If this be the true construction of the constitutional provision, we have the fact presented that a legislative majority openly violated the organic law under which their government exists; and to the Se nate of the United States the appeal is made by a minority to interpose its power to prevent the consummation of so great a wrong. But can the United States government thus control

the government of a State? It is true that the government of Illinois has refused to arm Mr. Trumbull with a certificate of his election, but he has been supplied with evidence of his election by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the other branch of the Legislature. The Governor was the opposing candidate, and received all the votes that were not given for Mr. Trumbull: and nence suspicion has been excited that he is too deeply interested to issue credentials for Mr. Trumbull, or to see clearly that the same constitution renders his own votes for Senator null and vold while he sits in the chair of Governor of the State. That the opposition to Mr. Trumbull is simply one of partizanship is inferred, also, because the Hon. S. S. Marshall occupies a seat in the House of Representa tives without objection, although he, a Circuit Judge, under the same provision of the consti tution, was nominated for Congress while he was on the bench, and was elected within three months after his resignation; whereas, Mr. Trumbull resigned his office of Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and was succeeded on the bench by another, as early as the month of July, 1853. He had been out of office nearly two years when he was elected to the Senate; yet many signers of the protest against him were the supporters of Judge Marshall. These, however, as personal, are an inferior aspect of the case.

The right of the Senate to dispossess Mr. Trumbull may be doubted, inasmuch as the Senate repudiated it so recently as the last session, when the Hon. Augustus Casar Dodge was confirmed in the office of Ambassador to the Court of Spain, to which he was appointed before the expiration of the term for which he was elected to the United States Senate, although a similar constitutional provision applied both to his case and to that of Mr. Humphrey Marshall, who, at an earlier period, was commissioned as Minister to China.

The Senate of the United States will deem it a delicate duty to look behind an election of the State Legisl sture, for the State authorities are to be supposed capable of maintaining the inviolability of the State constitution. To the State Legislature the franchise is given, ercise of unquestioned power. The power is given to the State Legislature to elect a United States Senator by the constitution of the United States. The power is not conferred by the State constitution; and as the people them selves cannot elect, no instrument that they can make can govern this question, or pre scribe to the constitutional elective body any qualifications for the elected. This case, then, s readily divested of the dangerous feature with which it has been invested, and no ha zardous intermeddling of one government with the rights of another can possibly occur.

When the constitution of the United States provides that no Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such timeas in the cases of Messrs. Dodge and Marshall -it may not be cordially received as unques tionable doctrine that the time for which an officer may have been elected shall be termi pated by his resignation; but the decision hav ing been made, the United States Senate is not likely to rush into a conflict with the Legislature of a sovereign State, and at the same time stultify Itself.

THE IRISH LIBERATORS IN AMERICA-ADD RESS OF THE IRISH EMIGRANT AID CONVENTION .- The convention of the Irish Emigrant Aid Society adjourned yesterday, after a session of three days, and after the adoption of a series of resolutions and an address containing the principles of their platform, so far as their platform may be said to have any principles. We are not informed precisely what this movement is intended to effect, although its object s of course proclaimed to be the liberation of Ireland from the English yoke. How this is to be done has not been made known, for the society is partially a secret one; but it is said to be by arms, and we cannot well conceive how it could be otherwise accomplished. There is a rumor that an agent of the Russian government is one of the principal leaders in the affair, and that he has promised them the support of the Czar in any hostile mover which they may make upon England. However this may be, we are pleased to see that in their address and resolutions they ignore any intention to violate our neutrality laws; and as long as they keep their word, they may meet as often as they please and protest as much as they like against English tyranny. The freedom of Ireland is a matter which is left for the people of that country to decide upon. Should they be willing to fight for it, and require assistance, the Association will give it; but should they, on the contrary, conclude to remain as they are, then the Association, like the Cuban Junta, will wait until they

are willing and ready for a revolution. How ong they may have to wait, time must deterne. Meantime, would it not be well for them to appoint an investigating committee to inquire what has become of the forty thousand dollars collected some seven years ago for the emancipation of Ireland?

THE AMERICAN PARTY BANQUET TO NIGHT .-The banquet of the Ninth Ward National American Club, in honor of the triumph of the Headley State ticket in our late election, comes off at Niblo's to-night. We are informed that it will be a grand American set-out and that nothing Roman Catholic or foreign will be admitted to the table, except the Irish waiters, imported liquors, and other such indispensable articles. We are also assured that at least three first class American national candidates for the Presidency will be present, and may be expected to speak on the occasion, to wit:-Hon. J. J. Crittenden, of Ky.; Hon John Minor Botts, of Va.; and, large as life, that "steamboat candidate," as he is facetious ly called by his enemies, "Live Oak George Law." It is also probable that the candidate of the navy and the Camden and Amboy line-Commodore Stockton-will be "on deck," and witty and entertaining as usual. Lastly, that genial and faithful advocate of the New York Mint in Congress, Hon. George Briggs, will preside, and will explain to the meeting the party divisions of the House, and who is to be the Speaker. Vote early.

FREE TRADE WITH CANADA.-A letter appears in the Canadian papers from the Hon. Ha milton Merritt of Canada on the subject of extending the present system of Canadian reciprocity to manufactures, and abolishing the Custom Houses in the interior both on the Canadian and United States side. The letter, though mainly written for Canadian readers, deserves perusal in this country, as well from the well known authority of the writer as from the force of his reasoning. It is incontestible that the abolition of the Custom Houses on the Canadian line-which now cost more than they produce-would be an unmixed benefit to this country. We should supply Canada with every species of manufactured goods. and when the time came for Canadians to manufacture successfully, why if they could make cottons and saws cheaper than we could, it would be to our advantage to buy them free of duty. The subject ought to engage the attention of Congress, and especially of the Northern delegations. The present reciprocity system has worked well: why not carry it out to its natural extent?

THE LATEST BEWS BY ELECTRIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Important Commercial News from Havan NEW ORIHANS, Dec. 5, 1855. The steamer Cahawba has arrived here with later date from Havana, but the news is unimportant. Business was good and sugar had advanced. The market was ex-cited and unsettled. Molasses was also better.

News from Texas.

* NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6, 1855. We have received Galveston dates to the 1st instant.

A bill was before the Legislature, proposing a loan of
\$5,000 for each mile of railroad built in the State—the State to retain a mortgage on the road.

Several papers are urging the Legislature to instruct Senator Houston to resign, on account of his anti

Southern sentiments.

The weather was favorable for securing the cotton and

ugar crops. Navigation of the Canal.

Burrato, Dec. 6, 1355.

The canal is open. Weather mild and wet. Wind LOCKPORT, Dec. 6, 1855. There is no ice on the canal, and nothing doing on it.

Weather cold. There has been a slight fall of snow to-day. ALMON, Dec. 6, 1855. The canal is free from ice and the water low.

warm and cloudy. Rоспиятки, Dez. 6, 1855. The weather here is mild and pleasant. The ice in the canal, and boats are moving along. There are

Ice formed in the canal last night half an inch thick Weather cloudy. A boat went cast this morning lightly CLYDE, Dec. 6, 1855. The ice in the canal at this point, an inch thick, is

breaking up. Weather cloudy, and commencing to rain. The water is a foot lower than yesterday. The boat North Star, bound for Utica, loaded with beef, passed down last night. Ponr Bynon, Dec. 6, 1855.

The canal is free from ice, and the water up to the avrage level. Weather clear and cool. SYRACUSE, Dec. 6, 1855. Weather cloudy, but warm. The canal is free trom ice

There is no ice in the canal here, and the water is up the usual level. The weather is mild and cloudy.

CANAJOHARIE, Dec. 6, 1855.

which are passing along freely, with good prospects of getting through.

United States Supreme Court. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1955.

Case No. 5 .- Steamer Harmer, Cozzens, master, and others vs. Frisbee, owner of the steamer Arkansas.—Ap peal from the United States Circuit Court of the Eastern district of Louisiana. The appellants were called, but fatled to appear, and the cause was dismissed with

Case Nr. 6.-Piffin's executor, vs. Mattison, was argued by Mr. Downing for plaintiff, and by Mr. Wilkiams for defendant.

From Baltimore.
SPRIOUS ACCIDENT—ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERS MAIL.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6, 1856.
Four men engaged in painting St. Alphonso's church, in this city, fell to the ground to-day, in consequence of the breaking of the platform on which they were. All vere seriously and perhaps mortally injured. Chief Justice Taney has sold his residence in and intends living permanently at Washington.
The New Orleans mail of Friday is received.

Fire at Beardstown, Ill.

Bransstows, Ill., Dec. 6, 1855.

The foundry and machine shop in this place, owned by John Webb, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss esti-mated at \$8,000. No insurance. The books only were

Markets. PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1855.
Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 84; Reading
Railroad, 44; Long Island, 123; Morris Canal, 123;
Pennsylvania Railroad, 423;
BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

At our cattle market to-day 1,000 head of beeres were offered, of which 100 were driven to Philadelphia, 127 to Reading, and 1,100 were sold at prices ranging from \$6 a\$ 25. Extra brought \$4 a \$4 75 on the hoof. Hogs were in large supply, and slightly lower. Sales at \$8 25 a \$5 75 per 100 lbs.

The sales of cotton to-day have been very large, ancumting to 17,000 bales, at yesterday's rales. Fair sugar 7 Mc.

gar 74c.

BUFFALO, Dec. 6-12.30 P. M.
Flour drooping—Sales at 38 50 a \$9, for good to extra.
Red Indiana bheat, \$1 85. Corn, 85c. Frime State barley, \$1 30 a \$1 31. Oats 40c. Rye \$1 05.

We are requested to state that the steamer Union, R. Adams, commander, will leave for Havee via Southamp-ton, with the United States mails, on Saturday, the 15th Dec., at 12 o'clock, in place of the steamer St. Louis, Important to the Travelling Community.

A REVOLUTION IN THE MEANS OF PUBLIC CON VEYANCE.

The Common Council bave at present under con tion a subject which is of considerable importance to the travelling portion of the community. Some weeks ago a memorial was presented in that body, signed by several memorial was presented to that body, signed by several gentlemen doing business in New York, asking for the passage of an ordinance authorizing the Mayor to issue licenses to a company which has been organized under the title of "The New York Passenger and Beggage Line," to keep and run omnibases, not to exceed the number of fifty, for the conveyance and transportation of passengers and facir beggage to and from and between railroad depots, steamboat landings, and hotels, and subjecting the coaches or omnibuses so licensed to the rules and regulations now applicable to hackney coaches and carringes. A committee of the Board of Councilmen have already reported favorably on the subject, but it has

There is no doubt whatever that the project will b successful, as it has been already carried into practical operation in Buffalo, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittaburg. Chicago, Cleveland and other cities. In addition to the important consideration that the new means of conveyance will be much chesper than the present hack system, it will also put a stop to the impositions of those employed in that business, if it should not drive them out of it altegether. The fare to be charged by the new company, which is to be composed, we understand, of Mr. Leland, formerly of the Metropolitan, and several other hotel proformerly of the Metropolitan, and several other notes pro-prietors, is twenty five cents per passenger, and for this be will be carried to any one of the hotels from any of the steamboat landings. Should the Common Council grant the privilege, the company will commence business at once with fifty omnibuses, the number to be increased as the wants of the travelling community may require.

as the wants of the traveling commonity may require.

The Harlem Ballroad Cempany have determined on removing the large passenger and freight cars from the track below Twenty-seventh street, and to make the depot there the terminus of the road in the city. In this move they have been influenced by considerations of economy, as the new arrangement will save them about first thousand dollars a year. Independent of this fact economy, as the new arrangement will save them about fifty thousand dollars a year. Independent of this fact, in which the company only are interested, it will be a great benefit to all whose business leads them along the route of their track. The cars, while they were little or no accommodation to passergers, were a perfect nuisan and an obstruction to our city travel, and not unfre and an obstruction to our city travel, and not unfrequently were the cause of accident and loss of life. Persons travelling by the city cars were often subject to much Inconvenience and loss of time by the delay caused by their blocking up or running off the track, which occurred somewhat too often to be quietly tolerated. Persons travelling by the Harlim or New Haven Rafiroads

by our omnibuses or city cars.

To accommedate the increased travel, twelve new city cars, constructed on an entirely different principle from any now running, will be placed on the track from Park row to Iwenty-seventh street. These are each to be drawn by three horses, and will be provided with seats on the top for such as may like a more elevated position. Here the support such as may like a more exercise position. Here the gentlemen may induste, with unrestrained freedom, in the lexury of smoxing, with no one to molest or make them afraid. It will be a novel sight to see these cars wereing through our streets, with a long line of smoke trailing behind, like the tail of a comet—only a little different. There is one benefit which will be derived from the change—there will be less accidents to record.

Obituary.
LADY EMELINE STUART WORTLEY.

The steamship America, arrived at Boston yesterday, brings the announcement of the death of Emeline Charlotte Elizabeth, second daughter of the Duke of Rutland, and widow of the late Hon. Charles Stuart Wortley, brother of the late Lord Wharncliffe. Lady Wortley was very well known and very popular in this country. She visited the United States twice, and in 1851 published a volume of travels; and a very pleasant book it is, too. Lady Wortley travelled throughout North America, and afterward went to Havana, the British West Indies, and extended her trip to Panama, surmounting the perils which environed the isthmus transit at that time, with which environed the isthmus transit at that time, with much more cheerfulness than many of the sterner sex. Lady Wortley afterwards made an extended tour in Asia and throughout Scuthern Europe. With the exception of Mme. Pfieffer she was the greatest female traveller of the age. In addition to her volumes of travels she has published her poems. The travels in the United States contain some absurdities, but she was very good natured and made the best of everything. She was a woman of extundity information and thing. She was a woman of extensive information, and thing. Sae was a woman of extensive information, and was familiar with all the leading statesmen, authors, artists, &c., &c., both in England, on the Continent, and in the United States. No English lady of rank wao has visited us was so popular as Lady Wortley. During the latter part of her life she lived at Belrut, in Syria, where the died on the 29th of October, aged about forty years. She was rather eccentric in her habits, and for the past two or three years has lived a sort of hermit-like existing. She leaves a son and a daughter.

Police Intelligence.

THE LATE BURGLARY IN THE BOWERY.

Fdwarg F. Dart, said to have been an accomplice with
two men, already in custody, in the recent burglary
upon the store of Carl G. Gross, No. 162 Howery, was ye-terday arrested by officer Bunntead, of the Essex market Police Court, and locked up for examination. Winter Kind, the keeper of the house in which \$400 worth of the stolen goods were found secreted, was also arrested as being receiver of stolen goods, and the magistrate committed her to prison.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

Hiram Woodruff, a laborer, was yesterday arrested by officer Jones, charged with stealing \$105 from the store of Wm. Patting, 105 Thompson street. It is alleged that Mr. P. took off his coat containing the money and laid it down in the store, and as there was no person in but himself and the accused from that time to the moment he missed the mency, he is led to believe that the ac-cused is the thief. He further states that Woodruff got one of the stolen bills changed at the store No. 77 Sulli-van street. Justice Fearcy committed the accused for examination.

BOBBERY BY A FEMALE. A young woman, named Mary Hays, residing at No. 28 Thomas street, was arrested yesterday, sharged with stealing a gold watch, valued at \$100, from James Hutchstealing a gold watch, valued at \$100, from James Hutch-insen of Ninth street. The complainant, it appears, was met by the accused in the street, and accompanied her home, where she attempted to-rob him of his watch, and managed to get the chain detached from it, but was prevented from proceeding further by his threats to call the police. They soon after, left the house together, and while walking up Church street, she snatched the watch from his pocket and was added by some thievas to es-cape. On her arrest she was identified, and locked up for examination, The watch, however, was not recovered.

THE CASE OF JAMES BLOOMER-CORRECTION. Some reflection was cast upon the Chief of Police in our edition of yesterday, in relation to a telegraphic despatch to the Chief, announcing the arrest of James mer, to which he responded by a reply that he was not wanted in the city. This proves to be the case, as a nolle preseque had been entered in relation to the charges against him, but his bondsman, who had caused his arrest, was not sware of this fact, nor was the policeman who took him into custody. The return despatch of the Chief was, therefore, cerrect, as Blaomer was not waxted.

Personal Intelligence.

Personal Intelligence.

At the Metropolitan House—Hon, George W. Lay, Batavia, N. Y.; Mr. T. Playford, Stamford, Ct.; S. W. C. B. Shaw, Boston; U. M. Ward and iamily, Besiden; Hon. T. M. Secore, Texas; Hon. L. M. Store, Ohio; E. B. Schnoral, Toledo, Ohio, S. Herton, J. E. Guttslaff, Chima; C. H. Snithand family, Cons. From R chmond &c., in the sieamship Jamestown—E. Stan pard, C Forber, H. H. Taylor, Capt J. M Burbank, Capt J. Rush, E. A. Bluff, Mrs M. Law and 2 daughters, W. S. Stubbs, F. H. Orckett, L. D. Rockwell and lady, J. Ames Devilm, James H. G. Chen, J. W. W. Woodruff, Capt W. C. Burns and lady, Wm Kayton and lady, J. W. Scudder and lady, E. Burgess, F. Fisher, J. Pierce, J. Welsh, J. F. Giller, and Zi in siterage.

From Hurre, in steamship El Louis—Rev P. M. Eutrope, Victor Crevat, L. Legendre, Chas Anbry, J. Eguiguren, J. F. Keileg, M. Adams, N. Kalley, H. Witke, Miss H. I. Morse, Mrs Joinson and family, B. Smith, M. Spolaaki, M. Ledos, Morrisall, S. Mann, Rener Berrer e Thes Choesman, G. Haut, M. Lacruches, M. Truck, M. Vornercke, A. Rives, Mrs Goethelm, Miss A. Bourner, Miss Monner, Miss M. R. Frill and Ismily, Mrs Trouin, Miss A. Bourner, Miss Conner, Miss Mignant.

Por Liverpool, in stramship Canada, from Boston—Mrs Capt.

Warner, Messra E shore, C Donald and wife, M D Sullivan, of Boston Ches Mcrton, of Newton Upper Fails; Miss Waldron, of Boston; Ches Mcrton, of Newton Upper Fails; Miss Waldron, of Boston; Ches Mcrton, of Newton Upper Fails; Miss Waldron, of Decehester; Rev C M Bradley and wife, of Quingy, Mr A H Wathburn, of Leicester; Rishop O'Reilly, of Providence; Newton, of Livers and Market Chester, Market Chester, and Carlotter, and A Carlotter, and A Carlotter, and Carlotter, of Antwerp, NY; Wm J Barrington, McK, James Caird, of Antwerp, NY; Wm J Barrington, and Market, NY; Messra John Chenden and wife, of Gienn's Fails, H Seilers, 1 slobe, and Alberty Lequidot, of Chenganati, J. J. J. J. J. Sciences. John Robinson, E F Suilivan, and A Ogden, of NYock: James Caird, of Anwerp, NY, Wm J Harrington and friend, and Mrs Herratt and child, of Albany; Sarah Hollsrook, of Malone, NY, Messar John Chenden and wife, of Glemia Falis, R Seilers, — Isibot, and Albert Leutloff, of Cincinnatt; J L McVicar, and B Baynale, of Milwauk; Wilkon, of Sandinsky, Oklo, Tohina Johnson and wife, of Kalamanoo; Dr W Byarly, of San Francisco; two Misses Robertson, Messrs John Robertson, and GE Snider, of St John, NB; Wm H Pope, of Prince Edward and GE Snider, of St John, NB; Wm H Pope, of Prince Edward Liand, Mrs W Laurich, NF Ellwoll, Rev J J Comonly, Messrs George Stevens, A Koes, Edward McKey, Thos Neid and wife, A Williams, J Raille, — High-finson, Wm Irwin, Geo: Barlee, R Strickiand, Wm Alen, — Weid, wife, and two children and Mess Moodwright, of Ganade: Messra Edward (Gliman, of Simose, OW; W R Hesmiton, Of Sanlira; W F Morray — Whan, C Smyth, and — Geordon, of Hamilton, Mrs McKey, Mrs Koums, Mr Kenna, Mr J Cown, Complex and Control, CW; F A Raille, — Huchinson, Mrs McKey, Mrs Koums, Mr Kenna, Mr J Cown, Complex and Control, CW; F A Raille, Mrs. Complex, and John King, Mrs. Pown, Charles, Mrs. Complex, Complex, Complex, and John King, All Complex, Complex, and John King, Mrs. Complex, Compl

THE LEGISLATIVE POLICE COMMITTEE.

The Evidence of Justice Pearcy, Ex-Justice Roome, and Ex-Justice Clarke—The Opera-tions of Straw Ball, Ball Masters and

A meeting of the Legislative Committee on Crimical Matters was held yesterday, to the City Library room. Present, Messra Senators Crosby (Chairman), and Hopkins, and Assemblymen Baker, Stuyvesant and O'Keefe The first witness placed upon the stand was— Mr. Justice Pearcy, who testified as follows:—I am a

police magistrate since January, '55; I cannot state the number of complaints for felonies and misdemeanors made before me, nor the proportion of convictions and dismissals, without reference to the records; all the facts of the cases are recorded in a minute book; on the nature of the crime depends the time of examination, some cases requiring time to produce the proper evidence; it is possible that some cases are not disposed of for twenty four hours, owing to pressure of business. These examinations are taken by the Clerk, the magistrate being present; I generally take the testimeny of witnesses myself; I cannot speak as to the custom of other magistrates; I resembler, no instance of prisoners applies to an exampler. remember no instance of prisoners applying to me for, or do I know that I ever informed them of their right to appear by counsel; in cases of felonies, abandonments, and frequently in petty larcanies, they do se appear; it would be very difficult for me to distinguish as to wheher they are lawyers or not; how prisoners get at the counsel I do not know; but I presume it is through the officers that make the arrest, or through the keeper o

her they are lawyers or not; how prisoners got at the counsel I donot know; but I presume it is through the cofficers that make the arrest, or through the keeper of the prison, or men whom they call "ropers in;" these men are a class that are around such places as police courts; there are others that keep their regular offices; some of them are lawyers, but I presume that some of them are on "sheep skin" practice; I am not a kawyer, but have studied law; I have not yet been admitted, and do not expect to be.

In cause of assault and battery we always require a witness aside from the complainant, the witness testifying before the magistrate.

Mr. Stuyverant—It is due to the magistrates that they should be informed of others' sayings. It was stated by the Mayor yesterday that it was the practice, by an understanding with counsel, to take or refuse te take complaints. The largest portion of cases with which we deal are arrested without warrants. In some heavy cases, I suppose that persons have been kept in jail some days. By working up a case I mean to procure the full identification. No magistrates are on actual duty during the night, and they occasionally open court at the police stations; have gone to station houses to discharge or admit to hall! I have understood that the Mayor sent an order to poice cartains not to discharge prisoners unless the magistrate duly opened court; I believe it was stated that none but the city judge and Recorder should discharge without appearance; I believe it has been the practice for magistrates, without seeing the person under arrest, to discharge by sencing an order; I do not know of my own knowledge, for I have always examined the case to show whether or not there was sufficient evidence or not to warrant helding to ball or discharging. Question—This is only done in cases where the parties are responsible and able to pay I suppose?

Witness—I do not know; I have lately dismissed a very poor man because his wife was slik; such is as far as possible my practice; there are five

known of an accape, however, under these stances.

Direct testimony resumed—I have not known personally of the police levying black mail upon the houses of prossitution for election purposes or for target excursions; the usual course is to send parties complaining to the court of their own district, but it frequently happens that the magistrates are not so particular; the Mayor has no right to give any metructions; if he sends officers to the courts we shall use them; but we have the right to deliver process to any man and so authorize him to serve.

the Commissioners.

Q. Is there no way of punishing them without the board? A. We have no power.

Q. Did you ever complain?

A. No, sir, what is the use; if I was remaining in office I would detail my own men, and not accept those furnished by the Mayor; for instance, of the inconveniences of the present system, there is a regulation that no officer shall go out of town without the order of the Mayor, and it may in any case defeat the ends of public justice to let any one know even of the sending of the officer.

officer.

Ex-Justice Roome was next called, and said—I served three years, from 1846, and was appointed by the Common Council under the old system; I have, from observation only, a knowledge of the way in which the police-courts is conducted; from outward appearance they are

tion only, a knowledge of the way in which the police courts is conducted; fromjoutward appearance they are conducted as they have usually been.

Q. To you know how counsel are supplied to prisoners?

A. I have been applied to by officers, but more frequently by friends of the parties accured.

Q. Do you know of any brokerage being paid by lawyers to keepers of prisons and to officers for these cases?

A. I know that such payments have been made to both of those parties; I have paid it myself; I have not, however, done so during the past eighteen months.

Q. This brokerage that was paid, what was its object to the officer for giving one person a preference over another; it consisted of a per centage on the fees arising in the case; it was not paid under a specific agreement, but seemed to be by a tacit understanding; the amount paid by the lawyers on these cases was thirty-three per cent; this has been done by detailed as well as by ward officers.

Q. What is the precent practice? A. I do not know what is the practice now, for I never go into a police court unless I have business; I am not informed that this practice still exists, but I believe that it is still carried on; because I see police officers in company with lawyers, and then they having the case in their hands for defence.

Q. Do you know of any instances where the Court has

for defence.

Q. Do you know of any instances where the Court has selected counsel? A. No, sir; the only thing that I have known is for the court to provide counsel when parties were charged with rerious charges and being very poor.

Q. Do you know if this system of brokerage exists now? A. I think I may safely say that it is so; it is generally known.

O. Lo you show it this system of brokerage exists now? A. I think it may eafely say that it is so; it is generally known.

Q. How is the thing done so as to evade the haw? A. No money has ever been paid; it is a loan to be paid when called for; I have lent these amounts of money and have never yet seen fit to call for their return.

Q. When you say you loaned them money, is it to introduce business to you? A. Yes, sir, without doubt.

Q. What is the mode of examination alopted?

A. The general practice, so far as I have been able to observe, is for the megistrate to be present during examinations; Judge Staart almost always acted as Judge and Clerk both; I believe that Judge Clarkwas present during all his examination, but it often happyras that where there is but one Judge in court, with a large amount of business, that he is continually called in and out of the recm, and that in the meanwhile the Clerk conducts the investigation.

Q. Have you known an examination to be held during the absence of the prisoner charged with the offence? A. I have heard of such cases, but of my own knowledge I do not know of such a thing; I have never seen an examination of the kind.

Q. Hid you ever know of the case of a German, or other

tion of that kind.
Q. Hid you ever know of the case of a German, or other person, temporarily committed, asking for a certain connection, and his being refused to see him until they should consent to take the favored man of the officer? A. No, sir, I do not.

Mr. O'Keefe—I myself know of such a case.
Mr. Crosby—Is there not a large amount of what is called straw ball taken at the police courts? A. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. Crosby—le there not a large amount of what is called straw bail taken at the police courts? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. What co you understand by straw bail? A. It is where a person worth little or nothing deceives the magistrate by a false oath, to the effect that he is worth an amount covering the bond free of all institutes.

Q. Is there not another class of men that go about the Tombs and other police courts to become bailers for money considerations? A. Yes, str.

Q. Are there no cases in which men worth one or two thousand, or perhaps hundreds of dollars, are bail in a great many cases, and through these means swear that he year worth has much as \$40,000, taking into account the whole number of their cases? A. I presume that is ac.

Q. How long are prisoners confined before examination? A. I have known torsens to be in prison as long as four weeks before they were examination? A. I have known torsens to be in prison as long as four weeks before they were examined; this was on account of the absence of the provecutors or material witnesses; it is very unusual for this to eccur, as far as I can judge by my own experience; it frequently happens that they are detained this detention fit more generally arises on the part of the defence than for the convenience of the magistrate.

Ex-Justice Clark was then sworn. He testified as follows.—

Ex-Justice Clark was then sworn. He testified as follows:—
Q. Is it within your knowledge how prisoners accused of crime gat coancel at the Tomiss? A Yes, the first thing cone, when a prisoner is arrested, if he has any money, is to "telegraph" to the favored lawyer, or to that one which pays the largest per centage; when the prisoner is brought up before the magistrate he is very frequently taken into a room, called in slang "the shed;" this is previous to his being taken before the magistrate; the officer then holds him usuall distinvertie inwyer comes, then prisoner is taken before the Ledge; when they are arrested and temporarily committee before the lawyer is sent for, then they only who understand the ways of the kenger of the prison will not let a lawyer see them unless they happen to be favorites; they won't let any lawyer see a prisoner, unless it is a party well-